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GERMANY  
DIV.

DEUTSCHES PATENTAMT



# AUSLEGESCHRIFT 1 103 811

Sch 23941 VII/71a

ANMELDETAG: 23. APRIL 1958

BEKANNTMACHUNG  
DER ANMELDUNG  
UND AUSGABE DER  
AUSLEGESCHRIFT: 30. MÄRZ 1961

1103811 Safety boot. A tongue underneath the lacing has a steel, etc. plate and carries a cushioning material — SCHABSKY, H., 23.4.58.

## Sicherheitsschuh

Anmelder:

Hans Schabsky,  
Unna, (Westf.), Friedrich-Ebert-Str. 39

Hans Schabsky, Unna (Westf.),  
ist als Erfinder genannt worden

## 2

In der Zeichnung ist ein Ausführungsbeispiel der Erfindung dargestellt, und zwar zeigt

Abb. 1 einen ganzen Schuh, zum Teil aufgeschnitten, mit dem erfindungsgemäßen Schutz,

Abb. 2 eine Seitenansicht der Schutzeinlage,

Abb. 3 die Form der unteren Kante der Schutzeinlage gemäß Abb. 2 und

Abb. 4 die Form der oberen Kante der Einlage gemäß Abb. 2.

Außer der üblichen Stahlkappe 1 zum Schutze der Zehen ist in dem Schuh unter der Zunge 3 eine Tasche 4 angeordnet. In dieser ist die Formplatte 2 und das Polstermaterial 5 untergebracht. Wie die Abb. 2 bis 4 zeigen, ist die Formplatte 2 der anatomischen Gestalt des Fußrückens angepaßt. Diese Schutzplatte überdeckt die Fußwurzelknochen, wobei die Bewegung des Sprunggelenks am oberen Rand des Mittelfußschutzes nicht behindert wird. Die Formplatte 2 ist über den Leisten geformt. Sie läßt das natürliche Abrollen des Fußes zu.

## PATENTANSPRUCH:

Sicherheitsschuh mit einer unter der üblichen Verschnürung liegenden Zunge, welche an ihrer Unterseite mit einer mit Polstermaterial gefüllten Tasche versehen ist, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß in der Tasche (4) außer dem Polstermaterial (5) zum Schutze des Mittelfußes eine an sich bekannte, der anatomischen Gestalt des Fußrückens angepaßte Formplatte (2) aus Stahl, Kunststoff od. dgl. angeordnet ist.

In Betracht gezogene Druckschriften:  
Deutsche Patentschrift Nr. 915 665;  
USA.-Patentschriften Nr. 2 829 449, 1 215 198.

Bekanntlich sind für die arbeitenden Menschen in Betrieben und in der Industrie Sicherheitsschuhe entwickelt worden, bei denen durch Einbau von Stahlkappen die Fußzehen geschützt sind. Als Schutz des Mittelfußes dient bei diesen Schuhen häufig eine Polsterung aus Gummi, Schaumstoffen od. dgl., die jedoch nicht die gewünschte Schutzwirkung, wie sie die Stahlkappen geben, erzielt.

Einen Schutz des Mittelfußes sucht man auch dadurch zu erreichen, daß der vordere Teil des Sicherheitsschuhes in eine metallene Umhüllung hineingesteckt und mit Riemen am Schuh des Trägers befestigt wird. In Abänderung dieser schweren und das Gehen behindernden Vorrichtung ist die Umhüllung auch so gestaltet, daß sie zur Lasche verkleinert oberhalb des Fußrückens über der Verschnürung des Schuhs angebracht wird. Die Befestigung dieser über dem Schuh liegenden Lasche geschieht dann ebenfalls durch Riemen od. dgl. Als besonderer Nachteil dieser Lasche ist die Tatsache anzusehen, daß keine Anpassung an den Fußrücken möglich ist und beim Auftreffen eines Gegenstandes die unter einer solchen Lasche liegende Verschnürung des Schuhs den Fuß des Trägers verletzen kann. Das notwendige Abrollen des Fußes beim Gehen ist bei dieser nichtangepaßten Lasche unmöglich. Es kann auch nicht vermieden werden, daß diese Lasche auf dem Blatt des Schuhs reibt und einen vorzeitigen Verschleiß des Leders herbeiführt.

Weiterhin ist ein Stiefel mit einer unter der üblichen Verschnürung liegenden Zunge bekanntgeworden, bei dem unter der Zunge eine mit Polstermaterial gefüllte Tasche angeordnet ist.

Die Erfindung besteht nun darin, daß in einem Sicherheitsschuh mit einer unter der üblichen Verschnürung liegenden Zunge, welche an ihrer Unterseite mit einer mit Polstermaterial gefüllten Tasche versehen ist, in der Tasche außer dem Polstermaterial zum Schutze des Mittelfußes eine an sich bekannte, der anatomischen Gestalt des Fußrückens angepaßte Formplatte aus Stahl, Kunststoff od. dgl. angeordnet ist.

Die Vorteile dieses erfindungsgemäßen Sicherheitsschuhes gegenüber den bekannten sind unverkennbar.

Bei einem verhältnismäßig geringen Gewicht des Schuhs ist ein Schutz des Fußes in hohem Maße gewährleistet. Die hierzu erfindungsgemäß vorgesehenen Mittel tragen nicht auf. Schon nach ganz kurzer Zeit nimmt der Schutz von selbst die richtige Lage auf dem Fuß des Trägers ein. Das Gehen ist in keiner Form behindert.

AUSGABETAG: 30. MÄRZ 1961

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Abb. 1

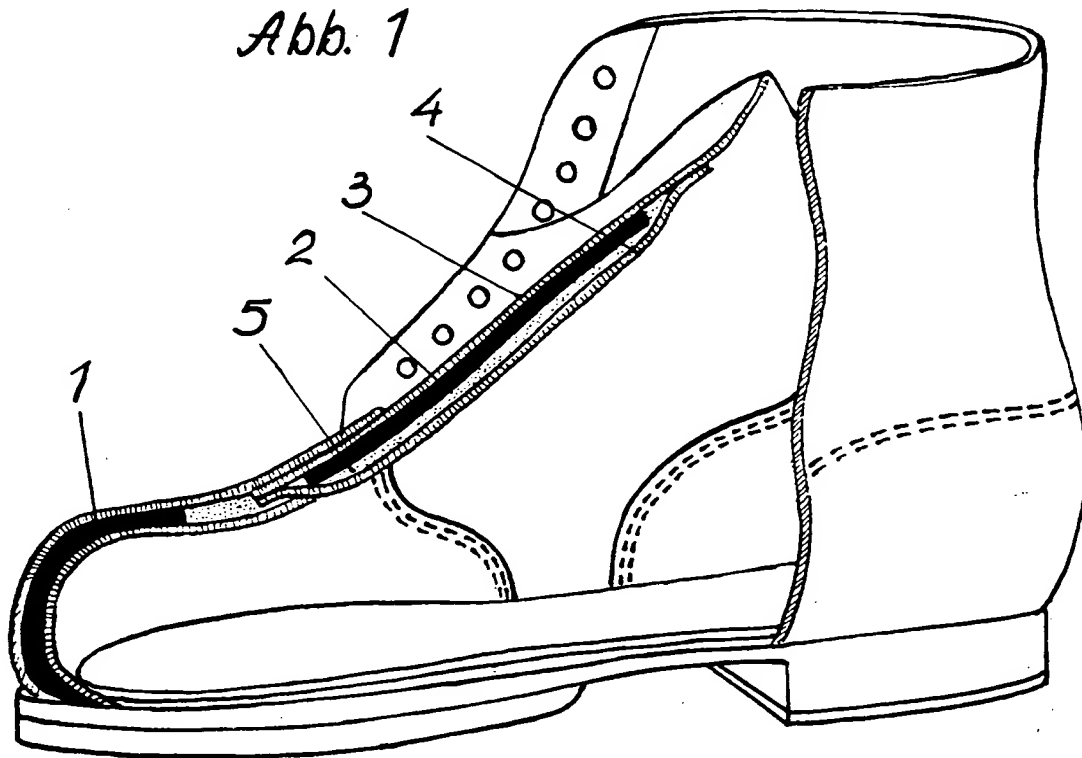


Abb. 2

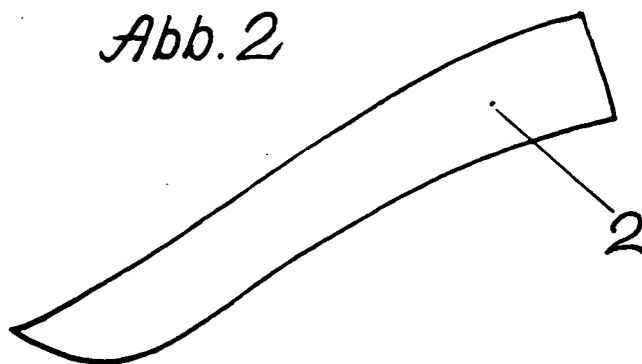


Abb. 3

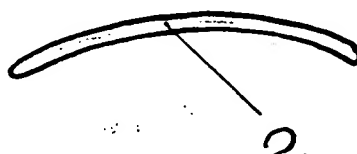


Abb. 4



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INTERN. CL. A 43 b

GERMAN PATENT OFFICE

PATENT SPECIFICATION 1 103811  
Sch 23941 VII/71 a

FILING DATE: APRIL 23, 1958  
PUBLICATION OF THE  
FILING OF THE APPLICATION  
AND ISSUE OF THE PATENT  
SPECIFICATION: MARCH 30, 1961

### SAFETY BOOT

Applicant:

Hans Schabsky,  
Unna. (Westph.), Friedrich-Ebert-Str. 39

Hans Schabsky, Unna (Westph.)  
has been named as the inventor

1

As is well known, safety boots have been developed for working people in factories and the industry in which the toes are protected by the installation of steel caps. In these boots, the metatarsus is often protected by a cushion of rubber, plastics, etc. which, however, does not achieve the desired protection which is given by steel caps.

Attempts have also been made to protect the metatarsus by inserting the front part of the safety boot into a metal cover and fastening it with straps to the boot of the wearer. As a modification of this heavy device which encumbers walking, the cover has also been shaped in such a way that it is reduced to a tongue of the boot and is attached on top of the instep above the lacing of the boot. This tongue which is lying on top of the shoe is then also fastened by straps etc.. A special disadvantage of this tongue is the fact that no adaptation to the instep is possible and that the lacing of the boot, which is under such a tongue, can hurt the foot of the wearer under the impact of an object. The necessary rolling of the foot during walking is impossible with this unadapted tongue. It also cannot be avoided that this tongue

rub on the vamp of the boot and causes premature wear on the leather.

Furthermore, a boot with a tongue under the usual lacing has become known in which a pocket filled with cushioning material is provided under the tongue.

The invention now consists of the fact that in a safety boot with a tongue under the usual lacing, which has a pocket filled with cushioning material on its underside, the pocket in addition to the cushioning material contains a molding plate made of steel, plastics, etc. known in itself and conforming to the anatomical shape of the instep.

The advantages of the safety boot according to the invention compared to the known boots are obvious.

With a comparatively low weight of the shoe, a high degree of protection is ensured for the foot. The means provided for this according to the invention do not add any thickness. Within a short time only, the protection arranges itself properly on the foot of the wearer. Walking is not impeded in any way.

2

The drawing shows the embodiment of the invention, i.e.

Fig. 1 shows a complete boot, partially cut open with the protection according to the invention,

Fig. 2 shows a side view of the protective insert,

Fig. 3 shows the shape of the lower edge of the protective insert according to Fig. 2, and

Fig. 4 the shape of the upper edge of the insert according to Fig. 2.

In addition to the usual steel cap 1 for the protection of the toes, a pocket 4 is provided in the boot under tongue 3. Molding plate 2 and cushioning material 5 are placed in this pocket. As is illustrated by figures 2 to 4, molding plate 2 conforms to the anatomical shape of the instep. This protective plate covers the tarsal bones while the movement of the ankle joint at the upper edge of the protective device for the metatarsus is not impeded. Molding plate 2 has been formed over the last. It permits the natural rolling of the foot.

PATENT CLAIM:

Safety boot with a tongue which lies under the usual lacing and has a pocket filled with cushioning material on its underside characterized by the fact that the pocket (4) contains in addition to the

cushioning material (5) for the protection of the metatarsus a molding plate (2) made of steel, plastics, etc., which is known in itself and conforms to the anatomical shape of the instep.

Printed publications taken into consideration:

German Patent Specification Nr. 915 665;

USA Patent Specifications Nrs. 2 829 449, 1 215 198.

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**TRANSTEK ASSOCIATES, INC.**  
**FACSIMILE COVER AND/OR MESSAGE SHEET**

TO: W.R. Hulbert  
FISH & RICHARDSON  
Atlantic Highway P.O. Box 90  
Lincolntonville, Maine 04849

FAX NO: 207-236-6106DATE: October 19, 1987FROM: Nina Emelianoff, TRANSTEK ASSOCIATES, INC.TEL NO. (617) 245-7980 FAX: (617) 245-7993NUMBER OF PAGES 4 PLUS COVER PAGE

MESSAGE: Here is the translation of the German publication No. 1103811 into  
English.

It is a pleasure to be of service to you.Michael Emelianoff

RECEIVED (Maine)

W.R. HULBERT

By                     

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Attempts have also been made to protect the metatarsus by inserting the front part of the safety boot into a metal cover and fastening it with straps to the boot of the wearer. As a modification of this heavy device which encumbers walking, the cover has also been shaped in such a way that it is reduced to a tongue of the boot and is attached on top of the instep above the lacing of the boot. This tongue which is lying on top of the shoe is then also fastened by straps etc. A special disadvantage of this tongue is the fact that no adaptation of the instep is possible and that the lacing of the boot, which is such a tongue, can hurt the foot of the wearer under the impact of an object. The necessary rolling of the foot during walking is impaired with this unadapted tongue. It also cannot be avoided that this

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cushioning material (5) for the protection of the metatarsus a molding plate (2) made of steel, plastics, etc., which is known in itself and conforms to the anatomical shape of the instep.

Printed publications taken into consideration:  
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AUSGABETAG: 30. MÄRZ 1961

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FIGURE 1

Abb. 1

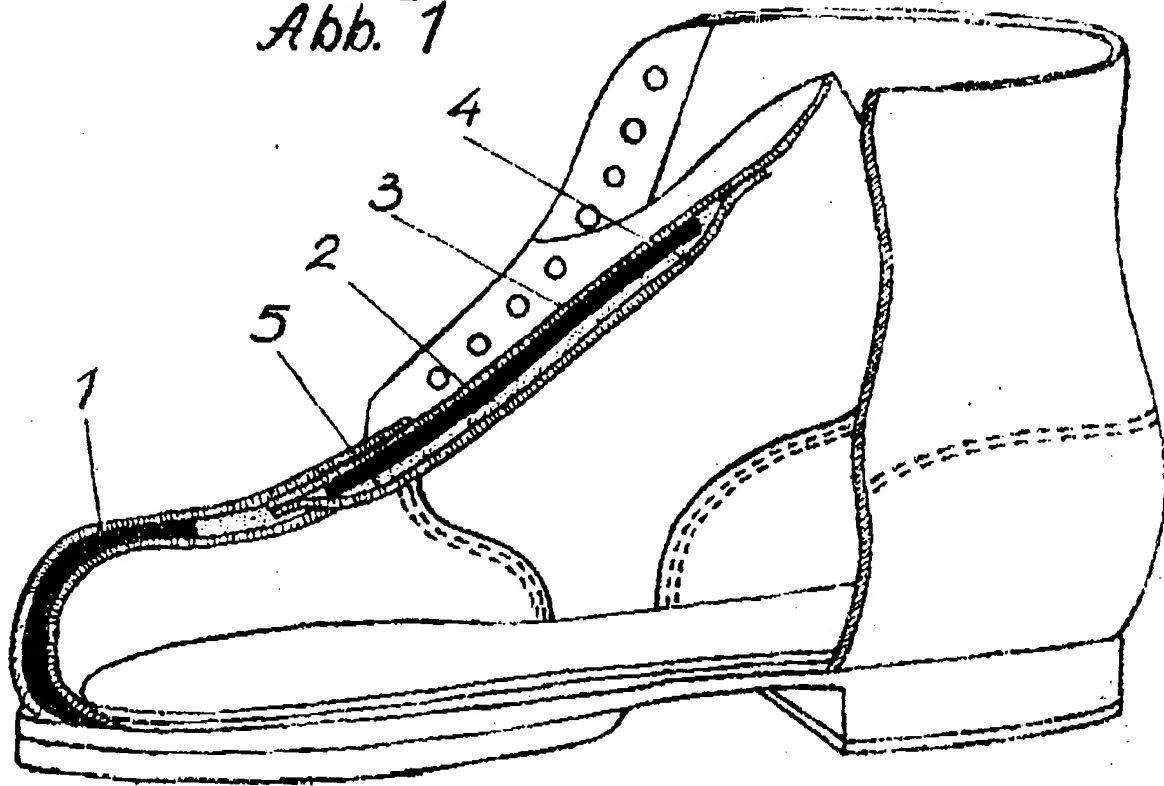


FIGURE 2

Abb. 2

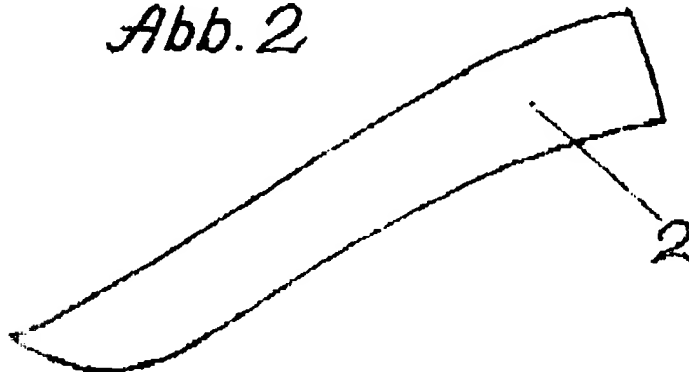


FIGURE 3

Abb. 3



FIGURE 4

Abb. 4



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